CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

MONTHLY BULLETIN

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REGULAR MEETINGS.

The meetings of the California State Board of Health are held regularly the first Saturday of each month, but the quarterly meetings required by law to be held at the Capitol of the State are ordinarily designated as January, April, July, and October.

By courtesy of the University of California the Food and Drug Laboratory and the Hygienic Laboratory are located in University buildings at Berkeley, California.

Address all communications to the

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MARCH BULLETIN.

COMMENTS.

Fly Campaigns Again.

One of the great problems of popular education in health conservation, is to inform the public and rouse the people to action, without causing undue fear or unwarranted interference with personal freedom. It is scientifically true that the fly is more than a nuisance; that several species of flies have been proved to be carriers of deadly diseases prevalent in certain parts of the world; that the common house fly in this country has been proved to be a factor in distributing diseases causing the deaths of many children, and to a lesser degree, in aiding the spread of typhoid fever and other diseases. But these scientific discoveries do not warrant the deduction that the human race is going to die out at once if nothing is done to combat the fly. Flies have been busy earning their livelihood, perpetuating their species and annoying the public, since the beginning of history. They have been the agents of disease during all these years and have contributed their part toward the death of countless numbers of persons, but the human race has not been exterminated. Having discovered good reasons for fighting the fly, we should go about our battle in a business-like way and persist until we succeed in eliminating this source of spreading disease; but pending this final result there should be no panic nor exaggerated fear of the element of danger in the personal associations with a few million flies each summer.

The movement for annual "cleanup" days is growing year by year. The eradication of fly breeding places is properly a part of the work or these "cleanup" campaigns. Undue emphasis, however, should not be placed on the disease-carrying activities of the fly. The human body has many methods of defense against the invasion of disease. The viewpoint held by the people should be that of the general within his army headquarters. He does not want the enemy to get within his lines at any point, and therefore he throws up defences at many distant points, placing sentries and skirmish parties to advantage; but he is not greatly worried if some of these outer defences are driven in. It is so with the human body. Flies may walk over our food or ourselves, thereby transferring whole armies of invisible "germ" enemies to positions of attack upon our outer defences, yet under normal conditions of health and resistance, these attacks will be futile. The realization of this fact prevents any unwise worry or foolish action in fighting flies, but it does not in any way lessen the importance of persistent, effective warfare upon the housefly, and of steady progress in screening foods, babies and sick beds from the fly and other insects.

The Care of the Cellar.

Incidentally "cleanup" days aid in the health campaign in other ways. One of these is brought out by the health officer of Winnipeg in an article on the "care of the cellar." In California, particularly, house construction is such that the basement or cellar is the source of air supply, to a large degree, for all the rooms of the house. The hot-air furnace, the cool closet, the basement stairway, the papered or loosely plastere walls, all combine to provide air channels for circulation of bas ment air through the house. Not only air, but rodents, insects an other possible agents of disease or discomfort, find the cellar bas ment a ready means of access to the house.

The cellar and the attic constitute a lower and upper world, so t speak, about which we know little as to resources or inhabitants, unti cleanup day. Then, often to our amazement or even alarm, we fin that the middle world in which we have lived, has been but the path way between this lower and upper world, for all manner of creepin things and unsavory smells.

As in the case of the fly so in the case of the odors from defectiv plumbing, rotting potatoes, mildewed clothes, or the undesirable air of a hot steamy basement or a very dry one, or the presence of rodents and insects, the actual danger to health should not be overestimated. On the other hand, the opportunities afforded disease to enter a home, through the indirect assistance of neglected cellars and garrets, are sufficient to warrant maintaining these parts of a house with the same scrupulous care devoted to the actual living rooms.

In many homes the cellar or basement is used as a store house for every kind of food. It is probable that a great many such basements could not pass an inspection based on the requirements of the "Food Sanitation Act of March 6, 1909." One of the indirect results of the "cleanup" campaign movement has been the development of a demand by many women's clubs for copies of this and other, sanitation laws, and no doubt this has been followed by the appointment of committees to urge the better enforcement of the law.

"Poisonous Night Air." Among the popular beliefs that have come down to us in word and book is the danger of breathing "night air." Like most of our household beliefs that have stood the test of time, there is a basis of truth in it, and in its proper time and place it has played its part in protecting the human race from a certain amount of disease. But the discoveries of science have modified the application of this belief. It has been found that under certain precautions the "night air" to be feared is *not* the outdoor but the *indoor* night air. In the past, the most striking diseases thought to be caused by night air, were those now known to be transmitted by mosquitoes, which fly about at night in search of food (blood). By degrees it has been demonstrated that the outdoor night air itself has a most beneficial effect upon people, both the sick and the well. Conversely it has been proved that indoor night air has opposite effects, and aids such less spectacular diseases as tuberculosis. Incidentally it has been proved that sewer gas and other similar disagreeable odor-laden airs are only of slight indirect importance in aiding disease.

These things being true, it becomes an obvious duty to urge th people to avoid unwholesome indoor air, to sleep in outdoor night ai protected from insects, and to interpret obnoxious airs as harmles indicators of insanitary conditions which should be remedied. Some on has said that through ordinary channels of general education, i requires ten years to popularize a scientific truth and demonstrate t the people its practical application. Thereafter the people lose n time in putting it into operation.

Dr. Rosenau* has said, "One reason why prevention has not made faster progress is because it lacks dramatic interest. When we prevent disease—nothing happens! There is nothing very exciting about that. To cure a disease or to stamp out an epidemic fills the eye and appeals to the imagination. A brave general or a gallant admiral is the object of universal admiration, but where is the monument to those who have prevented war? Again, if disease is prevented, there is always a lurking suspicion that perhaps it would not have occurred anyway. This skepticism, which is born of ignorance, is one of the most powerful brakes upon the chariot of progress.

"The results of cure are positive—the results of prevention seem negative. Cure is real, active, evident; prevention seems mysterious, quiet, uncertain."

There are many indications that the mystery of medicine is breaking up and that the public is demanding of the physician and the health officer the same frankness of explanation that is expected of the engineer or other technical man. If the physician and the health officer are wise they will welcome every opportunity to explain why a simple wire screening has eliminated the dangers of night air; why we still preach the dangers of "poisonous night air" but now speak of indoor night air.

A "Census Dwelling." "In census usage a 'dwelling' is any building in which one or more persons reside. A mere cabin, or a room in a warehouse, occupied by a single person, is a census dwelling, while on the other hand an apartment house containing many families constitutes only one dwelling. The term 'family' means a household or group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who share a common abode, usually also sharing the same table. If one person lives alone, he constitutes a family, while on the other hand those who dwell in a hotel or institution in which many people live are also treated as forming a single family."† For the entire United States there were in 1910, an average of 5.2 persons to each such dwelling, and 4.5 persons to each such family. For California, the total number of dwellings was 513,481, and the total number of families was 563,636, or averages of 4.6 and 4.2 respectively as compared with the whole United States. This means 109.8 families to each 100 dwellings. The 1910 census also showed 68.3 per cent of the California population to be residents of incorporated towns and cities.

These figures suggest many questions concerning housing conditions in California. What is a home? What is a family? Not in terms of the census, but in terms of human beings and social relations?

‡"The family is an incipient city. The city is an organization of services to express, to develop, and to protect the growth and functions of the family. The rural cottage, the farm house and its cot-houses, the estate mansion house and its group of service ouses, the village, the small town, the town, the great city, all, in their degrees, embody the services necessary to let father, mother and child grow to their full social nctions. The needs of the family determine the evolution of the city. The limit of vilized subsistence in the city is the one-roomed house for the minimum family of ather, mother, and infant. But, at the sacrifice of health, decency, and, therefore,

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*Page 14, April, 1913, Bulletin of the North Carolina State Board of Health—print of article on Preventive Medicine, in *Youths Companion*.

†Quoted from census definitions.

‡Health and Disease, pp. 199-201, 212-213. Dr. W. Leslie Mackenzie, Medical Officer Scotland Local Government Board.

morals, the limit is usually overstepped. The result is the slum and its population of decivilized families. This is the primary problem of town-planning.

Consider the functions of the home. They are, primarily, to shelter parents and children. As to parents, the home must provide housing adequate to the occupation of the breadwinner; it must provide means of storing and cooking food; it must provide facilities for washing clothes and body, for clearing away waste, for maintaining cleanliness; it must leave space for the occupations of leisure, for the treatment of disease, for the growth and education of families. As to children, the home must provide nursing, feeding, cleansing, education. All these the house must make possible; for to be a home is the highest function of a house. The home is the focus of social activities, the headquarters of the functional social unit. The home is the home of the family, and the family needs shelter, food, clothing, education, and medical care.

But the home is not alone the stone walls where our father and mother and brothers and sisters live. Home is there only where a man will wish to turn when his day's work is done; it may be the shelter for wife or child; it may be the birthplace of sister or brother; or again, it may be the hermit's hut on the mountainside, where solitude is the one companionship; or, yet again, it may be the open moorland, where freedom is and where "the wind blows on the heath." And they that live in the ideal may be "citizens of the world"; to them the whole earth is their domain, and one place like any other place fulfils the purpose of humanity.

How does the house of the town worker answer our description? How shall this suite of mean rooms—undecorated, uncleaned, unaired, odorous, crowded, unhandsomely domestic, and dull—how shall this focus of broken interests, and starved ideals, and petty disappointments, and spiritless resignations—how shall this temple of broken gods be a home, a haven to run in for a storm, an altar to weep on in sorrow, a pillar of fire to guide him in the tangle of living? How shall he enter into his chamber in silence for communion with holy things when he can not get beyond the common noises of the day, the squalling of children not his own, the offense of cooking food, or the greater offense of spilled alcohol?

Compare the rural worker and the town worker. The rural worker has his open door; he can walk miles without meeting another like himself; he has fields to roam in, hills to climb, trees to shade himself under, streams that croon to him when he is weary and guide his imagination when he is glad. Compared with the invasive dust and din of the town, his day is a perpetual Sabbath of cleanliness and quiet. But he, too, has his life of the slums; no more than the town dweller has he learned the uses of a house; he oftener keeps it clean, because there is less dirt to invade it; but he as often keeps his windows shut and sleeps in space too little for his dog. With all his advantages of open sky and clean air, the rural worker is not so far in front of the town artisan as the mere living in the country seems to indicate. Often, he is far behind. He suffers from damp houses, badly built, in bad situations. He has difficulty in keeping the soil clean, in removing refuse, in providing for the elementary decencies. All over, given equal physique, he is more vigorous; for he has freer access to the greater goods of light and air, and, which is equally important, he is less exhausted by the routine of his labor and the multitudinous attacks that the town life makes upon the eye and ear.

Consider, too, the worker's wife. She is compelled to be industrious; she has the children for her daily burden. Usually, she makes the children's clothing; she keeps them constant in their school attendance; she assists them at lessons; she reports their illnesses; she trains their characters. I know of no better ethical teacher than a good artisan's wife. She is always in touch with reality. She has manners; she has intelligence; she has foresight; she has ambition. But she often runs under a heavy handicap.

The need of a good home is the driving power behind all the movements for the better housing of the working classes and for the better planning of towns. This is not the place to discuss remedies. But one general danger I may emphasize.

There is a tendency to separate the town-planning movement from the movement for improving individual houses. This tendency is natural, and the influences that create it are easily analyzed. There is the building interest, which looks for more possibilities of renewing its activity as soon as one area is built up. There is the land interest, both owning and speculative, which naturally wants to sell or use land to the best financial purpose. There is the architectural interest, which sees in every new scheme of an extended town fresh opportunities of artistic development. There is the hygenic interest, which welcomes at all hands the spreading of the town over a wider area, if thereby the congestion of the center is relieved. But, with the exception of the hygenic interest, none of these pay special regard to the improving of individual houses. That is not for the moment their point of view. It is, however, the ultimately necessary point of view if the town-planning movement is to result in improved dwellings. The value of the garden city movement lies mainly in this, that it steadily combines the two standpoints—first, the provision of better houses for the individual dweller, and, second, the planning of the town to secure good æsthetic effects.

> Between the two standpoints there is, or should be, no fundamental antagonism; yet it is unquestionable that the tendency of the town-planner, as such, is to forget that the final test of town planning is not the production of artistic towns, but the improvement of individual housing."

The 1910 census for California showed 1,833,753 out of a total population of 2,377,549 to be men and women over fifteen years of age. Probably 50 per cent of this number were engaged in gainful occupations. Of the men, 495,538 (47.3 per cent), and of the women, 459,167 (58.4 per cent), were married. In 1900, only 17 per cent of homes were owned by tenants less than thirty-five years of age. This means that the great majority of babies spend the golden hours of early childhood in rented dwellings. The incomes of the famliies in these rented dwellings will average within $1,000–$1,500 per year, which means an average sum of $10–$15 per month spent for rent, unless other important items of living expense are curtailed. Will this amount of rent secure real homes or only something which the United States recognizes as a ‘‘census dwelling?’’

Much is written in these days about eugenics and health conservation. Many conditions formerly attributed to heredity have been proved to be due to environment or controllable through proper environment. It is to be hoped that the pioneer effort of several California cities in establishing annual ‘‘cleanup’’ campaigns may grow into the creation of permanent organizations for the promotion of adequate living conditions for all the people.

THE FLY DID IT.

This is the city that Jack built.

This is the Board that ordered the work, that remodeled the city that Jack built.

This is the Club that developed the plan, for ordering the work, that remodeled the city that Jack built.

This is the Committee that collected the facts, to develop the plan, for ordering the work, that remodeled the city that Jack built.

This is the Cleanup Campaign, that started the Committee, that collected the facts, to develop the plan, for ordering the work, that remodeled the city that Jack built.

This is the Fly, that stirred up the Campaign, that started the Committee, that collected the facts, to develop the plan, for ordering the work, that remodeled the city that Jack built.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF ADMINISTRATION FOR FEBRUARY, 1913.

JOHN F. LEINEN, Director.

Division of Sewage Disposal and Water Supplies.

No formal applications for permits for sewage disposal were received by the Board during February.

Throughout the month the Board continued its investigations of the Sacramento sewerage problem and practically completed the field work relating to the determination of the volume of sewage, the water consumption of the city and the character and composition of the sewage from chemical, bacteriological and physical standpoints. The field work was performed by Mr. C. G. Gillespie under the direction of the Consulting Engineer and in co-operation with the City Engineering Department. As soon as the city, through its engineering department, is able to submit the necessary drawings and data desired by the State Board of Health, the Consulting Engineer will begin the preparation of a formal report upon the whole problem of the disposal of the sewage of the city of Sacramento, both from the original incorporated limits and from the newly annexed territory. These two areas have entirely different problems of sewerage but similar problems of treatment and disposal.

On February 10th the Consulting Engineer of the Board visited Stockton and conferred with City Engineer Hunter and Mr. C. E. Grunsky, consulting engineer for the city, relative to the treatment and disposal of the sewage of Stockton.

On February 25th and 26th the Board's Consulting Engineer visited the city of Orange and made a careful investigation of the existing sewerage and sewage disposal works. Serious complaints of odors arising from the septic tanks and lands irrigated with septic sewage had been made by residents of the vicinity to the County Health Officer and through him the matter was referred to the State Board of Health. The city made formal application for a permit for sewage disposal during the month of January. A detailed report with respect to this problem will be prepared in the immediate future.

During February a comprehensive report was prepared by the Consulting Engineer on the existing conditions and possible methods of sewerage and sewage treatment for the town of Dunsmuir, Siskiyou County. This report will be submitted to the Board in March.

During the month considerable correspondence was conducted with respect to the work of the division and data were gathered and shaped preliminary to the preparation of reports on the sewerage and sewage disposal of Chico, Orange, and Placerville.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS.[*]

George D. Leslie, Director.

State Totals and Annual Rates.—The following table shows for California as a whole the birth, death and marriage totals for the current and preceding months in comparison with those for the corresponding months of last year, as well as the annual rates per 1,000 population represented by the totals for the current and preceding months. The rates are based on an estimated midyear population of 2,671,491 for California in 1913, the estimate having been made by the Census Bureau method with slight modifications.

Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, with Annual Rates per 1,000 Population for Current and Preceding Months for California: January.

Month.	Monthly total.		Annual rate per 1,000 population: 1913.
	1913.	1912.	
January—			
Births	3,503	3,059	15.4
Deaths	3,827	3,216	16.9
Marriages	2,592	2,430	11.4
December—	1912.	1911.	1912.
Births	3,578	3,275	16.4
Deaths	3,581	3,432	16.4
Marriages	3,197	2,652	14.6

The birth, death and marriage totals for January were much greater in 1913 than in 1912.

County Totals.—The first table which follows below shows the monthly birth, death and marriage totals for the principal counties of the State, the list being limited to counties having a population of at least 25,000 according to the Federal Census of 1910. Totals are also shown for San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), as well as for Los Angeles and Orange counties together.

City Totals.—The second of the following tables gives the birth and death totals for the principal freeholders' charter cities, the list including all chartered cities with a census population of at least 15,000 in 1910. Totals are given likewise for San Francisco in comparison with Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, the three cities adjoining one another on the east shore of San Francisco Bay, as well as for Los Angeles in comparison with neighboring chartered cities (Long Beach, Pasadena, Pomona, and Santa Monica).

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[*] Note.—The present report is for the month preceding, but one. This order must be followed hereafter because of the publication of the Bulletin during the early part of the month, before the tabulation of records for the preceding month is completed.

Birth, Death and Marriage Totals, for Principal Counties: January.

County.	January, 1913.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
CALIFORNIA	3,503	3,827	2,592
Counties of more than 25,000 population (1910):			
Alameda	319	387	214
Butte	31	30	17
Contra Costa	47	36	10
Fresno	125	104	85
Humboldt	32	32	23
Kern	57	43	27
Los Angeles	1,033	1,035	619
Marin	24	13	112
Orange	62	46	107
Riverside	51	42	31
Sacramento	148	109	95
San Bernardino	86	122	65
San Diego	88	132	140
San Francisco	574	750	519
San Joaquin	75	103	58
San Mateo	36	25	31
Santa Barbara	26	35	31
Santa Clara	119	166	68
Santa Cruz	32	43	29
Solano	24	32	17
Sonoma	55	69	29
Tulare	64	28	26
Selected groups:			
San Francisco and other bay counties	1,000	1,211	886
Los Angeles and Orange counties	1,095	1,081	726

Birth and Death Totals, for Principal Cities: January.

City.	January, 1913.	
	Births.	Deaths.
Freeholders' charter cities	2,234	2,479
Cities of more than 15,000 population (1910):		
Berkeley	31	61
Fresno	62	46
Long Beach	35	51
Los Angeles	710	669
Oakland	253	227
Pasadena	47	64
Riverside	32	28
Sacramento	118	95
San Diego	60	101
San Francisco	574	750
San Jose	49	56
Stockton	21	52
Selected groups:		
San Francisco	574	750
Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley	304	319
Total, bay cities	878	1,069
Los Angeles	710	669
Neighboring cities	127	148
Total	837	817

Causes of Death.—The following table shows the classification of deaths in California in the current month, in comparison with the preceding month:

Deaths from Certain Principal Causes, with Proportion per 1,000 Total Deaths for Current and Preceding Month, for California: January.

Cause of death.	Deaths: January.	Proportion per 1,000.	
		January.	December.
ALL CAUSES	3,827	1,000.0	1,000.0
Typhoid fever	22	5.8	9.8
Malarial fever	4	1.1	1.4
Smallpox	8	2.1	0.3
Measles	4	1.1	0.3
Scarlet fever	4	1.0	0.8
Whooping-cough	5	1.3	1.4
Diphtheria and croup	12	3.1	5.9
Influenza	56	14.6	10.1
Other epidemic diseases	12	3.1	3.1
Tuberculosis of lungs	415	108.4	121.2
Tuberculosis of other organs	70	18.3	21.2
Cancer	178	46.5	53.1
Other general diseases	174	45.5	39.1
Meningitis	31	8.1	11.7
Other diseases of nervous system	311	81.3	84.6
Disease of circulatory system	745	194.7	176.2
Pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia	503	131.4	113.6
Other diseases of respiratory system	150	39.2	36.0
Diarrhea and enteritis, under 2 years	44	11.5	18.4
Diarrhea and enteritis, 2 years and over	23	6.0	8.9
Other diseases of digestive system	170	44.4	43.0
Bright's disease and nephritis	235	61.4	61.5
Childbirth	34	8.9	9.5
Diseases of early infancy	128	33.5	36.9
Suicide	74	19.3	18.4
Other violence	229	59.8	70.9
All other causes	186	48.6	42.7

In January there were 745 deaths, or 19.5 per cent of all, from diseases of the circulatory system; 653, or 17.1 per cent, from pneumonia and other diseases of the respiratory system, and 485, or 12.7 per cent, from various forms of tuberculosis. Heart disease and pneumonia both led tuberculosis for this month.

Other notable causes of death were: Diseases of the nervous system, 342; violence, 303; diseases of digestive system, 237; Bright's disease and nephritis, 235; cancer, 178, and epidemic diseases, 127.

The deaths from epidemic diseases were as follows: Influenza, 56; typhoid fever, 22; diphtheria and croup, 12; smallpox, 8, and all other epidemic diseases, 29.

The deaths from the four leading epidemic diseases reported for the months were distributed by counties as follows:

Influenza.

County	Deaths
Alameda	3
Fresno	2
Kings	1
Los Angeles	30
Madera	1
Monterey	1
Riverside	2
Sacramento	1
San Bernardino	2
San Francisco	1
San Joaquin	1
Santa Clara	3
Santa Cruz	2
Sonoma	2
Tuolumne	2
Ventura	2
Total	56

Typhoid fever.

County	Deaths
Alameda	3
Contra Costa	1
Fresno	1
Imperial	1
Kern	2
Los Angeles	4
San Bernardino	1
San Diego	1
San Francisco	6
San Joaquin	1
San Luis Obispo	1
Total	22

Diphtheria and croup.

County	Deaths
Alameda	2
Fresno	1
Los Angeles	2
Riverside	1
San Benito	1
San Bernardino	1
San Francisco	3
Santa Clara	1
Total	12

Smallpox.

County	Deaths
Alameda	4
Imperial	4
Total	8

Geographic Divisions.—The following table presents data for geographic divisions, including the metropolitan area, or San Francisco and the other bay counties (Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, and San Mateo), in comparison with the rural counties of Northern and Central California:

Deaths from Main Classes of Diseases, for Geographic Divisions: January.

Geographic division.	Deaths: January.										
	All causes	Epidemic diseases	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Cancer	Diseases of nervous system	Diseases of circulatory system	Diseases of respiratory system	Diseases of digestive system	Bright's disease and nephritis	Violence	All other causes
THE STATE	3,827	127	485	178	342	745	653	237	235	303	522
Northern California	345	4	33	11	28	76	54	24	19	31	65
Coast counties	180	3	20	8	16	48	25	8	9	16	27
Interior counties	165	1	13	3	12	28	29	16	10	15	38
Central California	2,019	62	237	98	166	444	357	123	111	166	255
San Francisco	750	12	85	49	46	197	119	52	37	75	78
Other bay counties	461	18	43	21	42	106	85	28	29	34	55
Coast counties	269	12	35	8	36	49	52	12	17	16	32
Interior counties	539	20	74	20	42	92	101	31	28	41	90
Southern California	1,463	61	215	69	148	225	242	90	105	106	202
Los Angeles	1,035	44	141	49	102	169	171	68	79	70	142
Other counties	428	17	74	20	46	56	71	22	26	36	60
Northern and Central California	2,364	66	270	109	194	520	411	147	130	197	320
Metropolitan area	1,211	30	128	70	88	303	204	80	66	109	133
Rural counties	1,153	36	142	39	106	217	207	67	64	88	187

Sex and Age Periods.—The proportion of the sexes among the 3,827 decedents in January was: Male, 2,295, or 60.0 per cent; and female, 1,532, or 40.0 per cent.

The following table shows the age distribution by numbers and per cents, of deaths classified by sex:

Deaths Classified by Sex and Age Periods, with Per Cents by Age Periods, for California: January.

Age period.	Deaths.			Per cent.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
ALL AGES	3,827	2,295	1,532	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 1 year	336	192	144	8.8	8.4	9.4
1 to 4 years	122	65	57	3.2	2.8	3.7
5 to 14 years	76	39	37	2.0	1.7	2.4
15 to 24 years	194	114	80	5.1	5.0	5.2
25 to 34 years	347	221	126	9.0	9.6	8.2
35 to 44 years	350	230	120	9.1	10.0	7.8
45 to 54 years	467	301	166	12.2	13.1	10.9
55 to 64 years	535	332	203	14.0	14.5	13.3
65 years and over	1,400	801	599	36.6	34.9	39.1

This table shows that relatively more females than males died at each age period under 25 years, as well as at 65 years and over, while relatively more men than women died at the intervening age periods from 25 to 64 years.

Occupations.—The table below gives, for deaths 15 years and over, the number of men and women for whom such occupation was reported in contrast with those for whom no gainful occupation was shown.

Deaths, 15 Years and Over, Classified by Sex and Occupation, with Per Cents by Sex, for California: January.

	Deaths.			Per cent male.	Per cent female.
	Total.	Male.	Female.		
15 YEARS AND OVER	3,293	1,999	1,294	60.7	39.3
Occupation reported	1,824	1,702	122	93.3	6.7
No gainful occupation	1,469	297	1,172	20.2	79.8

Of the 1,824 decedents for whom occupations were reported the males numbered 1,702, or 93.3 per cent, and the females only 122, or 6.7 per cent.

The following table shows the distribution of male decedents 15 years and over, engaged in the main kinds of occupation:

Deaths of Males Fifteen Years and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, Classified by Kinds of Occupation, with Per Cents, for California: January.

Kind of occupation.	Males 15 years and over.	
	Deaths.	Per cent.
ALL OCCUPATIONS	1,702	100.0
Professional	106	6.2
Clerical and official	137	8.0
Mercantile and trading	150	8.8
Public entertainment	41	2.4
Personal service, police and military	52	3.1
Laboring and servant	362	21.3
Manufacturing and mechanical industry	330	19.4
Agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits	515	30.3
All other occupations	9	0.5

Of the 1,702 male decedents for whom occupations were reported, 515, or 30.3 per cent, were engaged in agriculture, transportation and other outdoor pursuits; 362, or 21.3 per cent, in laboring and servant work; 330, or 19.4 per cent, in manufacturing and mechanical industry, and altogether 495, or 29.0 per cent, in professional, clerical and official, mercantile and trading, and all other occupations.

It should be noted that the figures on deaths occurring in different occupations are necessarily affected by the fact that in California a large number of men are engaged in agriculture and other outdoor pursuits, while relatively few follow professional and similar occupations which show small numbers of deaths.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY FOR FEBRUARY.

WILBUR A. SAWYER, M.D., Director.

Glanders in Man.

A chronic case of glanders in man has recently come under investigation by the laboratory. Glanders bacilli were proved to be present in the ulcers in the patient's mouth. The disease is common in horses and mules and presents a serious problem to owners of horses and to the officials who are working to limit the disease. In man the disease is rare, but, when contracted, it is often fatal and always very serious. The way to protect man from the disease is to prevent it in the horse and mule by meeting every requirement of the officials who are controlling animal diseases. The patient under discussion took care of a group of sick horses which were afterward officially condemned on account of glanders. Owners of horses and mules should realize the importance of investigating suspicious symptoms among their animals so that glanders can not get a foothold and endanger not only the well animals but also the stablemen.

Pasteur Treatment.

Rabies has been very prevalent during the winter months. The demand for the Pasteur preventive treatment in California has broken all previous records. Within the month of February the State Hygienic Laboratory has had under treatment as many as forty-eight persons at one time. The laboratories at which these treatments were administered are given in a table later in this report. Taking the State as a whole the amount of rabies among dogs is increasing.

One child died from the disease in February, three weeks after being bitten in the forehead by a dog which was sick but supposed to have been poisoned. The parents did not suspect rabies and the child was therefore not given the preventive treatment. Examination of the child's brain proved the diagnosis.

Division of Biological Examinations.

Summary of Examinations Made in the California State Hygenic Laboratory During the Month of February, 1913.

Condition suspected.	Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive.	Total.
Main Laboratory at Berkeley:				
Anthrax		3		3
Diphtheria	56	62	3	121
Gonococcus infection	2	6		8
Hookworm		1		1
Rabies	28			28
Tuberculosis	8	6		14
Typhoid	3	13		16
Water pollution	3	5		8
Miscellaneous	4	10		14
				213
Northern Branch at Sacramento:				
Diphtheria	3	11	1	15
Malaria		2		2
Tuberculosis	1	6		7
Typhoid		1		1
				25
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno:				
Diphtheria	1	6		7
Tuberculosis	1	2		3
Typhoid		1		1
Miscellaneous		1		1
				12
Southern Branch at Los Angeles:				
Diphtheria	15	14	1	30
Typhoid		3		3
				33
Total number of examinations				283

Pasteur Treatment for the Prevention of Rabies by the State Hygenic Laboratory During the Month of February, 1913.

	Treatment commenced.	Treatment completed.
Main Laboratory at Berkeley	11	3
Northern Branch at Sacramento	4	7
San Joaquin Valley Branch at Fresno	3	2
Southern Branch at Los Angeles	0	0
Laboratory of Sacramento Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	0	2
Laboratory of San Francisco Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	15	14
Laboratory of Los Angeles Board of Health, by deputized bacteriologist	2	10
Laboratory of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, by deputized bacteriologist	0	0
	35	38

Public Health Instruction.

Participation in Instruction in Public Health During February, 1913.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley:	
Bacteriological instruction outfits sent out	1
Bacteriological instruction outfits in use	21
Lectures or talks by the Director	2

Division of Epidemiological Investigations.

Epidemiological Investigations During February, 1913.

Main Laboratory at Berkeley:	
Special investigations by the Director	6

Completion of the investigation of a case of human glanders at Hayward.
Investigation of the typhoid fever situation at Colusa.
Beginning of investigation of the virulence of diphtheria bacilli isolated from the throats of carriers in Hayward and Berkeley.
Continuation of the investigation into the methods of spread of poliomyelitis.
Investigation of a seventh case of human rabies in San Francisco.
Investigation of a case of meningitis, due to the pneumococcus, at Richmond.

REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FOODS AND DRUGS FOR FEBRUARY.

M. E. JAFFA, Director.

About one hundred samples of different foods, food materials, drugs, etc., have been examined by the State Food and Drug Laboratory during the past month.

Quite a number of samples of eggs have been tested in connection with the investigation of the sale of eggs which have been in the incubator. Reliable information has been received at the Laboratory to the effect that certain parties are selling for human consumption, what are called "streaked" eggs. These eggs are those which have started to incubate, but for some reason or other the life has been killed, either from lack of vitality of the egg, or from over-heating, etc. Such eggs should never be used for human consumption under any circumstances, and the sale of such is in direct violation of the California Pure Foods Act of March 11, 1907. All persons selling such eggs will be prosecuted under the provisions of this act.

During the past month the State Laboratory has co-operated with the State Fish and Game Commission in the analyses of sewage and wastes from gas plants, etc.

A considerable number of samples from the different state institutions were received and results of said examination reported to the institutions submitting the samples.

About forty samples of condensed or evaporated milks have been analyzed at the laboratory with the result that no sample has been found to contain a lower percentage of fat than that required by the provisions of Food Inspection Decision 131. In only three cases were the total solids found to be below the requirements, 26.5 of said food inspection decision. Only one sample was found to contain less than 25.5 per cent solids.

This showing is certainly an encouraging one and indicates that the manufacturers are endeavoring to produce milk in accordance with the provisions of the federal and state law.

Any person wishing copies of any of the following Notices of Judgments may obtain same by addressing the Director of the State Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, California:

No. 1811—Misbranding of Macaroni.
Nos. 1812, 1836, 1837, 1870, 1874, 1875—Misbranding of Cheese.
No. 1899—Misbranding of Limburgur Cheese.
No. 1813—Adulteration and Misbranding of Timothy Hay.
No. 1814—Misbranding of Mustard.
No. 1815—Misbranding of So-called Maraschino Cherries.
No. 1816—Adulteration of Stramonium Leaves.
No. 1817—Misbranding of Noodles.
No. 1818—Misbranding of Canned Salmon.
No. 1861—Adulteration of Fish.
Nos. 1819, 1868—Misbranding of Olive Oil.
No. 1821—Misbranding of So-called Olive Oil.
Nos. 1820, 1838—Adulteration and Misbranding of Tomato Catsup.
Nos. 1826, 1827, 1872—Adulteration of Tomato Catsup.
No. 1863—Adulteration and Misbranding of Catsup.
No. 1864—Adulteration of Catsup.
No. 1878—Adulteration of Tomato Paste.
Nos. 1822, 1829, 1831, 1844, 1852—Adulteration and Misbranding of Vinegar.
Nos. 1824, 1832—Misbranding of Vinegar.
Nos. 1884, 1885, 1889, 1890—Misbranding and Alleged Adulteration of Vinegar.
No. 1871—Misbranding of Raspberry Vinegar.
No. 1849—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Cider Vinegar.
Nos. 1823, 1833, 1853, 1898—Misbranding of Coffee.
No. 1825—Adulteration of Prunes.
No. 1828—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Chicory.
No. 1830—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Vanilla Flavor and of So-called Lemon Flavor.
No. 1876—Adulteration and Misbranding of Orange Flavor.
No. 1888—Adulteration and Misbranding of Lemon Flavoring Matter.
No. 1834—Adulteration of Desiccated Eggs.
No. 1835—Misbranding of Molasses.
No. 1839—Misbranding of Cocoa.
No. 1840—Misbranding of Sugarota Dairy Feed and Sugarota Swine Feed.
No. 1841—Misbranding of So-called Cream of Hops.
No. 1842—Misbranding of So-called Liquid Extract of Smoke.
No. 1843—Adulteration and Misbranding of Caffein Citrate Tablets, Calomel Tablets, Calomel and Soda Tablets, Damiana Compound Tablets, Nitroglycerine Tablets; Adulteration of Fluid Extract Golden Seal; Adulteration and Misbranding of Wine Coca, Sodium Salicylate Tablets, Strychnine Nitrate Tablets.
No. 1845—Misbranding of Mineral Water.
No. 1846—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Graham Flour.
No. 1847—Misbranding of "Ceralfa Feed."
No. 1848—Adulteration and Misbranding of Acetanilid Tablets.
No. 1850—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Witch-Hazel.
No. 1851—Adulteration and Misbranding of Cherry Cordial.
No. 1877—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Peach Cordial and Cherry Cordial.
Nos. 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860—Adulteration of Cream.
No. 1865—Misbranding of Condensed Milk.
No. 1879—Misbranding of Evaporated Milk.
No. 1892—Adulteration of Milk and Cream.
Nos. 1862, 1886, 1896—Alleged Misbranding of Cottonseed Meal.
No. 1866—Misbranding of Mexican Damiana and Damiana Tonic.
No. 1882—Adulteration and Misbranding of Damiana Elixir.
No. 1867—Misbranding of So-called Choice Evaporated Ring Apples.
No. 1894—Adulteration and Misbranding of Evaporated Apples.
No. 1869—Misbranding of Succotash.
No. 1873—Misbranding of Syrup.
No. 1880—Adulteration and Misbranding of So-called Apple Cider.
No. 1881—Adulteration and Misbranding of Gum Tragacanth and Alleged Adulteration and Misbranding of Alexandria Senna.
No. 1883—Adulteration of Olives.
No. 1887—Misbranding of Wine.
No. 1891—Misbranding of Drug Habit Cure.

REPORT OF BUREAU OF PUBLICATIONS AND HEALTH INFORMATION FOR FEBRUARY, 1913.

GUY P. JONES, Acting Director.

A reprint of the preliminary report of the Tuberculosis Commission, as published in the January Bulletin, is now ready for distribution, free of charge, to all who request that it be sent to them. This report is the basis for a series of bills pertaining to the control of tuberculosis in California which have been introduced in the Legislature during the present session.

A reprint of the description of the ground-squirrel destructor, published in the Bulletin for December, is also ready for the public. This apparatus is of great value in exterminating the rodent and at an extremely low cost. A liimted number of these reprints is available and copies may be obtained by making application to this Bureau.

STANDING NOTICES.

The law makes it the duty of every physician and every citizen who knows of the existence of any case of a communicable disease, to report the same to his local health officer.

The law also requires every physician to report any case of a disease due to occupation. A fee of fifty cents is paid for each report.

Reports of births, deaths, and marriages are required of certain persons. Your local health officer, or registrar of vital statistics will explain all the details of the law.

The State Board of Health maintains depositaries for mailing tubes for sending cultures and specimens to its laboratories at Berkeley for examination. Every physician is invited to avail himself of the nearest depositary. A circular of details will be sent upon application.

The California State Board of Health Bulletin is on file in every public library, newspaper office, high school library, and in the offices of county and city health officials. Citizens desiring copies of this issue free of charge should apply to the Secretary, Sacramento.